

## MISCELLANY

Under this department are ordinarily grouped: News Items; Letters; Special Articles; Twenty-five Years Ago column; California Board of Medical Examiners; and other columns as occasion may warrant. Items for the News column must be furnished by the fifteenth of the preceding month. For Book Reviews, see index on the front cover, under Miscellany.

## NEWS

### Coming Meetings

*American Medical Association*, St. Louis, Missouri (date to be announced later). Olin West, M.D., Secretary, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

*California Medical Association*, Hotel Del Monte, May 1 to 4, 1939. George H. Kress, M.D., Secretary, 450 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

*American Hospital Association*, Dallas, Texas, September 26 to 30. Bert W. Caldwell, M.D., 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Executive Secretary.

*Colorado State Medical Society*, Estes Park, September 7 to 10. Mr. Harvey T. Sethman, 537 Republic Building, Denver, Executive Secretary.

*Nevada State Medical Association*, Reno, September 23 to 24. Horace J. Brown, M.D., 120 North Virginia Street, Reno, Secretary.

### Medical Broadcasts\*

#### *Los Angeles County Medical Association*

The radio broadcast program for the Los Angeles County Medical Association for the month of September is as follows:

Thursday, September 1, KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road of Health.

Saturday, September 3—KFI, 9:00 a. m., The Road of Health; KFAC, 11:30 a. m., Your Doctor and You.

Thursday, September 8—KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road of Health.

Saturday, September 10—KFI, 9:00 a. m., The Road of Health; KFAC, 11:30 a. m., Your Doctor and You.

Thursday, September 15—KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road of Health.

Saturday, September 17—KFI, 9:00 a. m., The Road of Health; KFAC, 11:30 a. m., Your Doctor and You.

Thursday, September 22—KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road of Health.

Saturday, September 24—KFI, 9:00 a. m., The Road of Health; KFAC, 11:30 a. m., Your Doctor and You.

Thursday, September 29—KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road of Health.

**Pellagra in California.**—An analysis of 520 cases of pellagra reported in California from 1928 to 1935 has been made by Dr. Charles E. Smith of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine, and Ida May Stevens of the Bureau of Epidemiology, California State Department of Public Health.

A total of 942 cases of pellagra were reported to the California State Department of Public Health during the years 1920 to 1935. Histories were requested covering 627 cases reported during the years 1928 to 1935, and 520 of this group were selected for study.

Pellagra is due to the use of a diet lacking in vitamin G. In southern states outbreaks resembling epidemics are common. In California cases are sporadic, and there is never any suggestion of epidemics in the appearance of the disease. In California, as in the southern states, pellagra is more prevalent in the spring and early summer than during the other seasons of the year.

\*County societies giving medical broadcasts are requested to send information as soon as arranged (stating station, day, date and hour, and subject) to CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, 450 Sutter Street, San Francisco, for inclusion in this column.

**Inter-State Postgraduate Medical Association.**—The International Assembly of the Inter-State Postgraduate Medical Association of North America will be held in the public auditorium of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 31, November 1, 2, 3, and 4. A list of the contributors to the program may be found in the advertising section of this journal, on advertising page 28.

**The Medical Corps Reunion in Los Angeles.**—One of the features of the 1938 American Legion Convention which will be held at Los Angeles, September 19 to 22, inclusive, will be the Medical Corps reunion in which the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Service, and Dental Corps of the Army are cooperating. Luncheon will be held at the Cocoanut Grove of the Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, on Wednesday, September 21, at 12:30 noon. The nurses and enlisted personnel of all the Services are invited, as well as wives or husbands of medical delegates to the National American Legion Convention. Further information can be obtained from Charles W. Decker, M.D., Medical Corps Reunion Chairman, 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles.

**New Era Opens for People with Hearing Defects.**—New technique and additional knowledge in the field of audiometry which may be hailed as a boon to the great mass of people afflicted with defects of hearing was described to physicians and surgeons, members of the American Medical Association, in annual meeting here. Research and investigation over a period of years now makes possible the correction of defective hearing on much the same plane that correction of sight defects has been established.

Two men who have made important contributions to this development and who reported their findings today are Dr. Isaac H. Jones, Los Angeles physician, and Dr. Vern O. Knudsen, physicist and acoustician, at the Los Angeles campus of the University of California, their report being entitled "What Audiometry Can Now Mean in Routine Practice."

The paper calls attention to the fact that physicians are known to be devoted to every phase of their work except in the one field of service to the hard-of-hearing, and explains the blame for this should probably be divided about equally between practitioner and patient.

"We are now able, with precision, to measure and diagnose conditions of the middle and internal ear and to treat them intelligently," states the report. "We can also, as the ophthalmologist has done for so many years, prescribe the type of aid with which each patient will hear best; and in many instances we can secure an instrument that will meet our prescription. The instruments of precision for diagnosis are available and yet very few of us use them.

"It is freely admitted everywhere that a careful study of a hard-of-hearing patient should include the vestibular tests and audiometric tests with a standardized audiometer in a soundproof booth. Another test which we have found of such value that we have used it routinely for fifteen years—a study of the middle-ear mechanism by a pneumatic oscillator with an electric otoscope."

The test makes it possible to "see the ear hear," which, to a great extent, can be accomplished in clinical practice. Audiometry is now beginning to be recognized as a legitimate and necessary part of the practice of physicians, the paper points out, and equipment including an audiometer is necessary. Standards for an acceptable audiometer are set forth, with the statement it is now possible to purchase one that will not be outdated and obsolete for five or possibly ten years.

### American Association of Medical Milk Commissions.

Dr. John P. Nuttall of Los Angeles and Wilson H. Lee of New Haven, Conn., were elected presidents of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions and the Certified Milk Producers Association of America, respectively, at the joint annual conference of those associations recently held.

Dr. Nuttall is chairman of the Los Angeles County Medical Association Milk Commission. Mr. Lee, 86 years old, is one of the oldest active certified milk producers in the United States. He owns Fairlea Farms, Inc., Orange, Conn., and was president of the C. M. P. A. A. for three years, about twenty years ago.

Highlights of speeches before the conference follow:

A new deal in human nutrition is needed in this country for a real economic recovery, Dr. James A. Tobey, New York nutrition expert, declared. He advocated a diet with a much higher consumption of milk, bread, fruits and vegetables than is now normally consumed, and with less sugar. This would provide a distinct improvement in our national vitality and would be of great benefit to American farmers, fruit growers, dairymen, millers and bakers.

The garden, the grocery, the orchard, the dairy, the butcher shop and the great out-of-doors—rather than the drug store—should be depended on in great measure to supply our dietary needs, Dr. Nina Simmonds of the University of California told the conference.

Diets inadequate in vitamin C intake are not at all uncommon in the United States, C. C. Davis, laboratory director for the New Orleans Medical Milk Commission, declared. Certified milk is a good source of vitamin C at the time it is produced, Mr. Davis said, but the problem seems to be one of conserving the vitamin.

Scurvy is occurring with sufficient frequency to warrant serious consideration, Dr. R. Cannon Eley of the Boston Medical Milk Commission said. In a recent ten-year survey made at the Infants and Children's Hospital of Boston from 1926 through 1935, 314 cases of this disease were treated. In 1926 there were thirty-two cases and in 1935 there were thirty-eight cases. Twelve of the leading Boston hospitals now use certified milk in the preparation of all infants' formulas.

A detailed study of bovine mastitis is being conducted by the Veterinary Science Division of the University of California, Dr. Oscar W. Schalm of that university reported. It is a more complete study than any made to date.

Heat processing of cow's milk seems to have a tendency to interfere with the bone development of children, while raw milks apparently encourage normal bone and physical development, Dr. F. M. Pottenger, Jr., of Monrovia, Cal., said.

Addition of pasteurized milk to the certified milk list provided the ultimate in safety and goodness in milk for public consumption, Dr. K. H. Sutherland, health officer of Orange County, Cal., declared. "By so doing, you are providing the ultimate in safety and goodness in milk," he said.

The general milk supply of the nation has been steadily improved through the example set by certified milk, Dr. J. Howard Brown of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, asserted. Doctor Brown quoted from many prominent authorities on the importance of certified milk to the dairy industry.

Competitive use of certified milk with other milk grades, so that a large group of feeding cases of babies could be made available for statistical comparison, Dr. Harold L. Barnes of Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman of the Kings County Medical Society Milk Commission, urged. The use of certified milk in Brooklyn is increasing steadily, Doctor Barnes said.

Increasing interest is being shown by the medical profession in homogenized soft curd milk which should be supplied in the form of certified milk—homogenized, Dr. Irving J. Malcolm of Philadelphia Children's Hospital declared.

Importance of proper diet in the treatment of such diseases as arterial sclerosis, skin diseases, syphilis, night blindness, migraine, neuritis and anemia was stressed by Dr. J. C. Norris, president of the Fulton County Medical Milk Commission, Atlanta, Ga.

**American Board of Internal Medicine, Inc.**—Written examinations for certification by the American Board of Internal Medicine will be held in various parts of the United States on Monday, October 17, 1938, and on Monday, February 20, 1939.

Formal application must be received by the secretary before September 15, 1938, for the October, 1938, examination, and on or before January 1 for the February, 1939, examination.

Application forms may be obtained from William S. Middleton, M. D., Secretary-Treasurer, 1301 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

### American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.—

The next written examination and review of case histories of Group B applicants by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology will be held in various cities of the United States and Canada on Saturday, November 5, 1938.

The next general examination for all candidates (Groups A and B) will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, in June, 1939, immediately prior to the American Medical Association meeting.

Application blanks and booklets of information may be obtained from Dr. Paul Titus, Secretary, 1015 Highland Building, Pittsburgh (6), Pennsylvania. Applications for these examinations must be filed in the secretary's office not later than sixty days prior to the scheduled dates of examination.

### General Training Stressed in University Medical School.—

"What the public needs is not the specialist, but a health coördinator, physician, psychiatrist, and confessor all in one; in other words, a general practitioner," Dr. S. P. Lucia, assistant professor of medicine at the University of California Medical School, declared in explaining the school's organization of curriculum.

Doctor Lucia, writing for the *Journal of the Association of American Medical Colleges*, outlines the organization of the senior curriculum, which has been evolved from experiments begun in 1923. Under this plan the work of senior students is conducted primarily in the out-patient department of the University of California Hospital.

Here approximately twenty-two thousand patients, a third of them from communities throughout the state, are accommodated each year. In the out-patient clinic the students, under the guidance of a consulting staff, assume the full duties of practicing physicians. Clinical demonstrations replace lectures almost entirely, and students spend most of their time attending and studying selected patients.

In order to impress upon the student that, as a physician, he is responsible for his patient, Doctor Lucia said, he not only takes care of the patient assigned to him in the clinic, and accompanies the patient to special clinics for consultation, but also assumes direct charge of the patient should he be transferred to the hospital proper.

### University of California Clinical Method Proves Successful.—

The success of the University of California Medical School's plan of training senior students under conditions approaching those which they may expect to meet in the practice of medicine is attested by the frequent return of graduates to spend additional time in the University's clinic, according to Dr. Frederick S. Bruckman. Doctor Bruckman, assistant clinical professor of medicine, made this appraisal of the success of the University's system in a report to the *Journal of the Association of Medical Colleges*.

In the out-patient clinic of the University of California Hospital, Doctor Bruckman explained, senior students are trained in the care of patients under the supervision of a medical staff. In addition to the opportunity which this provides the student of participating, under supervision, in the actual practice of the profession for which he has prepared, the plan assists the student in gaining an understanding of the problems of the patient as well as of the physician. The success of the system is also attested, Doctor Bruckman said, by the fact that many graduates of the school refer eligible patients to the clinic for treatment in cases which cannot be accommodated by the health services of their local communities. A large proportion of the patients cared for at the clinic come to it from areas outside of San Francisco.

**Institute on Health Draws Many People.**—More than three hundred persons, from various parts of California, attended the Institute on Community Health Education, held on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California. The affair was sponsored by the Los Angeles Tuberculosis and Health Association, and was conducted by Dr. Ira V. Hiscock, professor of public health at Yale University, and a member of the Summer Session faculty at Los Angeles.

All phases of health education were considered at the meeting, which continued for three days. The organization of a balanced community health education program was outlined by Doctor Hiscock. The value of the radio, motion pictures, newspapers, exhibits, and group contacts, were considered.

**Rosenberg Gift Provides Vital Health Study.**—Through the generosity of the Rosenberg Foundation of San Francisco, the University of California is to be equipped with a laboratory for the study and control of a condition in the rodent population of the state known as sylvatic plague. The Foundation has contributed a total of \$24,000 for the study, \$14,000 of which is going into the construction of the laboratory building and the remainder into research and personnel. The building will be located immediately east of the present building of the Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, a part of the University's medical center in San Francisco.

Thus, through the generosity of two pioneer Californians, George Williams Hooper and Max Rosenberg, the University is permitted to make a thorough study of a particularly vexing public health problem. The Hooper Foundation has effected the control of a number of public health hazards, among them the dread botulism poisoning. The Rosenberg Foundation is now to supplement this work with a well-equipped isolation laboratory for the control of a widespread rural health hazard, this laboratory to be staffed and administered by the Hooper Foundation.

Work on the laboratory building has already begun and should be completed by October 1. It will include a two-story section 12 feet wide by 36 feet long, and a one-story section 10 feet wide by 18½ feet long. It will be given over particularly to the study of the plague-carrying flea.

**New Measuring Rod for Community Health Services.** The American Public Health Association, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, on August 8, issued an appraisal form for local health work. The present 200-page document is the result of studies in measuring community needs and community health activities by committees of the Association which have been continuously engaged in this work for eighteen years.

The Appraisal Form is primarily a measuring rod for community health services. Through the use of a carefully arranged survey schedule the principal health problems of the community are brought to light and defined. The program of community health service in the several fields is analyzed against this background of social and health conditions. The health services as performed are studied in relation to the need, with the result that the relative adequacy of public health work is judged with some consideration of the magnitude and type of local problems.

Heretofore the Association has issued separate schedules for urban and rural work. Advances in rural health practice in the last few years, however, have been so great that the Association believes that issuing separate schedules for the measurement of urban and rural health service tends to accentuate the differences in practice which are rapidly disappearing.

The Appraisal Form is divided into three major sections: a survey schedule for studying a community's health facilities, a schedule for appraising the local health activities, and a list of significant health indices. The Association urges the use of the Appraisal Form by health workers and communities to evaluate periodically and impersonally their public health programs and determine the fields in which change of emphasis may be needed for more effective work.

**Western Safety Conference.**—Final arrangements have been completed for the Western Safety Conference to be held at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, September 12 to 16, which promise to make it the most interesting and largely attended affair of its kind ever held in the West, according to Gerry H. Lockner, general chairman.

Reports have been received from many safety-minded organizations in all sections of the eleven western states and contiguous territory, giving proof of the wide interest in this conference which will seek the causes of preventable accidents in the home, on streets and highways, and in industrial employment. More uniform safety laws and regulations is the goal sought by the delegates who will attend the conference.

While accident prevention in such large industrial activities as mining, lumbering, motion picture, petroleum, and agriculture will be studied, there is a widespread interest in the problem of traffic safety, as is evidenced by the number of traffic officials who will attend.

Among these will be the chiefs of highway patrols from Alabama, Maine, Delaware, Iowa, Louisiana, and New Jersey, although from states outside the conference territory, indications give such promise of concrete results that safety-minded leaders from many other states have declared their intentions of attending. The states of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, as well as the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, British Columbia, and Lower California will be well represented by leaders from all walks of life.

**Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural.**—The scientific world celebrates this year the centenary of the cellular theory which was founded by the German botanist, Mathias Jacob Schleiden, and by the zoölogist, Theodor Schwann, a hundred years ago. To commemorate this event which, according to E. B. Wilson, the famous cytologist, has had the same far-reaching consequences as the theory of evolution, the Mexican Society of Natural History (Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural) resolved at their meeting, May 6, to publish a special volume which would contain papers relating to problems of the cellular theory and kindred subjects.

The committee, composed of Professor Enrique Beltrán. Dr. Alfonso Dampf, and Ing. José R. Alcaraz, respectfully submits the resolution to the learned sister societies of the world and begs to invite all biologists interested in the cellular theory to collaborate in the preparation of the volume. The paper which, according to the jury, is the outstanding contribution will be awarded the Schleiden-Schwann medal of the Mexican Society of Natural History. The terms of the contest are given below. Every cytological paper is welcome, but only those which have a direct bearing on the theory will be judged.

Excerpts from the rules follow:

1. The Mexican Society of Natural History (Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural) invites all scientists of all countries to participate in the formation of a commemorative volume, which will celebrate the centenary of the foundation of the cellular theory by Schleiden and Schwann, and to take part in it by submitting manuscripts.

2. The scope and extent of the papers is not limited. Contributions to the history of the cellular theory are welcome, or analytical studies about its influence on modern biology, or a presentation of actual views, in an objective or a critical manner. The Society invites discussions of the foundations of the theory, using concrete cases, *i. e.*, tissue culture, or problems like polynuclear cells, unicellular and pluricellular organisms, or problems taken from embryology, etc.

3. The number of pages in the manuscripts, which may be written in English, German, French, Portuguese, Italian, and Spanish, is not restricted, nor the number of illustrations, which must be suited for modern reproduction methods.

4. The final date for acceptance of papers is January 31, 1939. Manuscripts must be sent registered to the following direction: Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural, Concurso del Centenario de la Teoría Celular, Apartado Postal 1079, Mexico, D. F., Mexico City. . . .

**Railway Surgeons to Meet in Chicago.**—The twenty-third annual meeting of the American Association of Railway Surgeons will be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, September 19 to 23, 1938.

This association includes members in practically every railroad company in the United States.

An extremely interesting and highly profitable program has been arranged and all physicians and surgeons are invited to attend the sessions of this meeting as guests of the organization.

A cordial invitation for you to attend is extended by Dr. Harvey Bartle, President of the Association. Complete program and information regarding the meeting and the exhibits may be secured by addressing Mr. A. G. Park, Convention Manager, the American Association of Railway Surgeons, Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

**University Plans Laboratory to Battle Plague.**—Energetic and widespread action against sylvatic plague, a dangerous bacillus infection which is now veritably sweeping through the rodent populations of the western states, has been undertaken by the University of California with the proposed construction of a sylvatic plague laboratory on the campus of the University's medical school here. The plague constitutes a definite threat to humans, although, according to observations and studies thus far made, it appears to lack the virulence of other contagions that have appeared in the West in the past, such as bubonic plague.

The laboratory, which will be erected immediately contiguous to the Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, a part of the medical school, and will concentrate on the rodent fleas, the principal carriers. Both the State and the University have been active in the campaign against sylvatic plague for some years past. All interested agencies have formed a Sylvatic Plague Committee, which has devoted itself to the collection of evidence of this plague everywhere on the American Continent and is taking measures to combat it. Anti plague serum is being kept constantly on hand at the Hooper Foundation.

Four nonfatal human cases of the plague have been bacteriologically proved thus far and there is strong evidence that a fifth case was infected with the plague bacillus. The plague has taken a considerable toll among the rodent populations of the state, the infected fleas being found on squirrels, chipmunks, chickarees and other forms. The Hooper Foundation has counted thirteen rodents and rodent varieties that suffer from spontaneous plague, the list including squirrels, marmots, chipmunks, prairie dogs, mice, and rats.

It is generally believed that the west coast became infected in the course of the pandemic of 1894, which originated in Hong Kong. It is presumed that rats conveyed the seed to the shores of California and spread it to the squirrels. It has now reached Montana and appears to be working eastward.

**University of California Men Present Papers at World-Famed Congress.**—Seven members of the University of California faculty were given the privilege, personally and otherwise, of addressing a world audience at the International Physiological Congress in Zurich, Switzerland, in August. Among them was Dr. Herbert M. Evans, director of the University's Institute of Experimental Biology, who detailed late developments in the study of vitamin E, the "fertility vitamin." Doctor Evans discovered this vitamin in his laboratory in Berkeley sixteen years ago. A synthesis of the vitamin, manufactured in the East, was found recently to be capable of producing fertility in rats.

Doctor Evans' paper was collaborated in by Dr. O. H. Emerson and Dr. G. A. Emerson, both research associates in the Institute. The paper was on the chemistry of vitamin E and the structure of Beta and Gamma tocopherols.

The first University paper to be presented was by Dr. C. L. Connor and Dr. I. L. Chaikoff of the division of pathology, University of California Medical School, and concerned the experimental production of fatty livers and cirrhosis of the liver and their relation to similar conditions found in man. Neither Doctor Connor nor Doctor Chaikoff

were able to attend the Congress, but the paper was included in the record.

Another paper was presented personally by Dr. C. D. Leake on the subject, "Concentration Effect Relations of Common Inhalation Anesthetic Agents." Doctor Leake is professor of pharmacology in the University Medical School in San Francisco.

Dr. Matilda M. Brooks, research associate in biology on the campus at Berkeley, presented a paper on the mechanism of methylene-blue action on hemoglobin derivatives.

The Congress, held once every three years, is believed to be one of the most important of its kind in contemporary medicine. The last meeting was held in Leningrad and Moscow, one of the palaces of the late czar being utilized for some of the meetings.

**First Western Diabetic Camp Proves Success.**—Sunshine and fresh air, in the generous portions provided by recreation camps, have proved their efficacy in the treatment of diabetes. Not only do they point the way to a definite decrease in the insulin requirement, but they provide a normal regimen of healthful outdoor sport, with a minimum of scientific care.

This has been proved in the first diabetic recreation camp in the West, conducted by the Division of Pediatrics of the University of California Medical School at beautiful Las Posadas state park in Napa County. The camp was under the personal direction of Dr. Mary Olney, who was selected for the post by Dr. Francis Scott Smyth, head of the division, for her outstanding work with diabetic children.

For a period of two weeks Doctor Olney, nineteen child patients of the hospital—four boys and fifteen girls—and a staff of technicians, maintained the camp without curtailment of any of the activities enjoyed by normally healthy children, with the exception that the little ones were on a special diet and insulin treatment. In the effort they were assisted by the State Forestry Department; Miss Jean Stewart of the University's Agricultural Extension Service; Miss Laura Nichols, graduate nurse of the University of California; Mrs. A. S. Lazarus, technician, division of pediatrics; Gladys Guinay, director of the San Francisco Precita Valley Community Center; and Isaac Arnowitz, a medical student of the University. The latter two acted as recreation leaders, and were free to admit that the little patients kept them busy.

While the success of the camp has prompted plans for its repetition next year on an even larger scale, it is hoped that civic-minded organizations or individuals will become interested in it in greater numbers in order to provide administrative, recreational and routine assistance. This would leave the University's Medical School free to attend to medical and dietary supervision. The generous response to the camp needs this year by friends of the University indicates that an even more satisfactory and beneficial arrangement will be made for the 1939 camp.

**Press Clippings.**—Some news items from the daily press, on matters related to medical practice, follow:

#### Propositions Win Place on Ballot

##### *Twenty-five Issues Get Under Wire but Two Face Court Test*

Sacramento, Aug. 10.—(AP)—At least twenty-three and possibly twenty-five propositions will appear on the November 8 election ballot.

Deadline for qualifying proposals with the Secretary of State was midnight and, Deputy Secretary of State Charles G. Hagerty announced today (August 12), six initiatives, three referendums and sixteen constitutional amendments got under the wire.

#### Court Fight Due

Two of the initiatives await a State Supreme Court decision as to whether they qualify. They are the measure proposing a \$30 weekly pension to all retired persons over 50 and a single tax measure to replace the 3 per cent sales tax.

The qualified measures include:

The Olson and O'Donnell tideland oil bills and the Garrison Revenue Bond Act, held up by referendum.

#### Sardine Initiative

An initiative placing sardine fisheries under jurisdiction of the State Fish and Game Commission. Regulation of